

GOVERNOR BARTLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Concluded from fourth page.

It must be admitted, that the question of the currency is one requiring much cautious deliberation, in consequence of the various opinions on the subject and the magnitude and complexity of the interests it involves. To make a bank which shall be safe, practicable, and popular, is the problem, and is one of no easy solution.

The State banks of sister States have not proved more useful and secure than local ones. Their connection with the government is liable to abuse, and exposes them to the prejudices of the people, which ought never to be overlooked, when they can be regarded without detriment to the public interest.

The existing general law may be safe, but it is not practicable. A system of local banks cannot meet with general favor, because it confers (according to the partiality of the legislature) to certain corporations and localities great and exclusive privileges, and its adjustment gives rise to troublesome conflicts, not to say corruption.

A system was presented to the last legislature, and which is similar to that adopted in New York, which meets with considerable favor. It is liable, however, to a serious objection; it would subject us too much to the mercy of Wall street.

The following plan, which is a modification of the system referred to, it seems to me, obviates this objection:

1st. Let the system of banking be free; this would secure its popularity.

2nd. Let every bank be compelled to keep in its vaults, at all times, one third of its circulation in specie for the redemption of its bills; this would prevent unnatural contraction and expansion in the currency.

3rd. Let each bank deposit with the State Treasurer as security for its circulation, the amount it issues, either in Ohio State stocks, or in real estate with in the limits of Ohio at half its appraised value on the tax list, independent of perishable improvements.

4th. Let every bank be required to have a capital of at least \$50,000 actually paid in.

5th. Let there be adequate guards against a diminution of the security, by depreciation of the value of the stock or real estate held in trust, by the State Treasurer, and against fraudulent action on the part of the banks.

6th. Let there be also provisions, for the exercise of the necessary scrutiny into their operations from time to time, and for the closure of such as may fail to pay their bills on presentation, at their respective counters.

7th. Let there be due limits upon the capacity of the stockholders to borrow in the bank in which his stock is held.

The first inquiry which arises in examining this plan, is as to its practicability. This will appear, if we consider what will be the probable profits to the stockholder on his actual investment.

For the State stock, or real estate held as security, he continues to receive his profits, to wit: his interests on State bonds, and his rents for real estate.

For the 33 1/3 per cent paid in, he would receive 18 per cent, if the issues were at all times at their maximum limits; but as this is impossible, perhaps the average issue could not safely be estimated at more than \$250 on each \$100 paid in. This would give the banker 15 per cent. Deduct for expenses and losses, say five per cent., and we have a profit of 10 per cent.

Secondly: Is this system safe? What is the security to the billholder? Say he holds in his hand a \$10 bill, for this he has as a security, 1st, the ten dollars deposited in the State Treasury, in real estate, or in State stocks. 2ndly: Three dollars thirty three and one third cents in specie in the vaults of the bank. 3dly: He has the discounted note on the borrower and his endorser, (ten dollars) making in all a security of \$23, 33 1/3—ten dollars of which is in the hands of a State officer who is disinterested.

If it be objected that real estate is not readily converted into money, it may be answered, 1st. That the amount of specie required to be paid in, makes the resort to the collateral security of doubtful necessity. 2nd. The real estate is subjected to sell at one half instead of two thirds its appraised value; and that value to be fixed by the Assessor.

If it should be said that the plan suggested has been tried, and condemned in Michigan, the answer is, that, upon comparison, the above draft differs materially from the "free banking law" which was formerly adopted in that State; and that the lands of this State are generally cultivated and saleable—whilst those of Michigan, on which the banks were based, were for the most part, wild and unsaleable. This plan is preferable, in my opinion, to the one proposed in State Stocks alone, because it would enable the citizens of Ohio who have substantial resources to enter into the business of banking, without being subjected to unreasonable impositions of Eastern Capitalists and stock jobbers—whilst at the same time it would cause an influx of capital from the east.

Just complaint has often been made against the mode in which the Convicts in our Penitentiary have been employed. Their labor has been brought in to direct competition with that of our Mechanics and Manufacturers, to their manifest injury. There is no doubt that the Convict labor can be so directed as to compete with foreign labor alone, without being made less productive than it has been heretofore. No class of our citizens is better entitled to protection than the one to which reference is made, and I take the earliest opportunity to attract your notice to this subject, and recommend a radical change, at as early a period, as it can be effected consistently with a proper management of the Prison. It is also worthy of consideration whether something more cannot be done for the reformation of that unfortunate, but dangerous, class of our fellow citizens, who are suffering the penalty of the law.

Permit me to call your attention to the laws of our Statute Book, which lays restrictions and disabilities on the unfortunate colored population of our State. Laws which are two severe to be executed or obeyed, can answer no valuable purpose. It does appear to me that a revision of those laws, is now called for, and that reason justice and mercy demand a mitigation of their penalties.

It will be perceived by the Legislature, that a revision of the militia law is demanded by the people of the State. In a republic like ours, a standing army is regarded as dangerous and hostile to liberty, and repugnant to the feelings of the people. It is to the militia we should look for assistance in repelling invasion from abroad, and suppressing tumults and insurrection at home, and to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order, and the due execution of the laws. The existing law exempts most of the militia from duty in time of peace; it creates an inequality between the independent companies and those relieved from duty; hence, it is believed, that the present law, if permitted to remain in force, will abolish our military organization.

In my introductory remarks, I alluded to the limited power of the Executive—with feelings of pride, I recur to it. This peculiarity in our Constitution marks the superior wisdom of its framers. Man is fond of power, and the history of the human race shows that he is strongly and almost invariably inclined to its abuse. Hence, the more narrow the limits within which executive power and prerogative is confined, consistently with a safe and efficient administration, the better for the people. It is contended that the veto is necessary to prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation, and to guard against infractions of the Constitution. Theory must bow to positive fact on this subject. After an experiment of forty two years we have found no necessity for such a power in our State government. It has been contended also that the patronage of the Executive is indispensable to its efficiency; and that, if lodged with the Legislature, we should have corruption without responsibility in appointments to office. So far as our experience as a State government goes, it contradicts this hypothesis.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States were apprehensive that the Executive would not have adequate power; and, for many years after the organization of the Government, many revolutionary statesmen and parties, viewing our Constitution in contrast with the governments of Europe, were fearful it was "a rope of sand." Had they lived to our own day, however, their fears would have run in the reverse direction. It is too obvious to escape the observation of even the superficial observer, that the tendency of our General Government is to consolidation. There has been, for years past, a gradual accumulation of power in the centre.

We have seen measures, after being canvassed by the people, and passed deliberately by a strong majority of their Representatives, arrested by the Veto, in hands too, which from the peculiar delicacy of the mode in which they were clad with supreme authority, ought to have handled the "one man power" with great hesitancy and modesty.

The exercise of the Veto, has of late years, become so common as scarce to excite astonishment or observation. It is a matter of gratulation that the American people are discussing the question whether this tremendous power cannot be restrained, and the patronage of the Executive curtailed.

Should their objects be accomplished we should have more rational liberty, less excitement, and less corruption in our elections. With gratification we can point to our own government as a model, and to our own experience, as an argument in favor of both these reforms.

Of measures of National policy it is hardly to be presumed that I should speak. There are, however, three, which have a bearing so direct upon the interests of the State, and which are so prominently before the people, that I cannot pass them unnoticed. Of these the first is the Tariff. If all na-

tions adopt the policy of free-trade, the appropriate direction of the labour of the country would be agricultural. A free trade with the world, however, is not to be expected; and the restrictions of one nation, call for the protective measures of the other. No sooner had the war of the revolution closed, and the commerce of this country with Great Britain been renewed, than the evils of the British policy were seriously felt; and there is no doubt that the want of power under the articles of confederation to counteract this policy was one of the first and most operative of the reasons which led to the formation of the Federal Constitution. After the organization of the Government protection of domestic industry was recommended by all the earlier administrations; but until 1815 the wars of Europe and other causes, creating an increased demand for agricultural products, counteracted the unequal laws of the mother country and superceded the necessity of protection. The Tariff of '16 soon led, by its obvious benefits, to a more general one in '24. But of late years it is to be regretted that various opinions have prevailed, and a changing policy has been adopted.

To traverse the arguments of political economists for and against a Tariff, would be easy but fruitless. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. The following are obvious truths: 1st. That the Tariff has raised the value of agricultural productions. 2d. That it has diminished the price of manufactures. 3d. That it has opened a more stable market for our products. Not the least of the advantages of the Tariff is an emancipation from our dependence upon the nations of Europe for much of the means of national defence. Who does not know that clothing and blankets are necessary to an army as powder and ball? It is a remarkable fact, that under the operations of the Tariff, our exports have been increased rather than diminished, owing to the stimulating effects of the protective policy. There is no measure of government better adapted to develop our resources, increase our wealth, and fill up our unoccupied lands with industrious and happy people. Ought not the Legislature to speak out on this subject, if they concur with me in the views expressed?

Another subject to which I alluded, is the annexation of Texas. Argument on this subject would be uncalled for, and out of place in this address, but I may be permitted to say, that such are the effects which the proposed measure would have upon the national treasury, the national faith, the extension of slavery, and the peace and prosperity of the Union, that I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a clear and direct note of remonstrance should not be uttered against it.

In no measure of national character have the people a deeper interest than the distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands. A debt has been contracted to make the internal improvements of our State, and to enable her to meet her engagements with creditors, to sustain her honor; and to relieve the people of the burden of direct taxation, and it is indispensable that Ohio should receive her equitable proportion of this inexhaustible fund. This measure has been investigated and decided upon by large majorities of the American people. It has also been investigated by their representatives, and bills to carry the measure into effect have been passed by large majorities in Congress, and twice defeated by the will of two men. I advert to this subject now not with a view that justice will be extended to the States during the present crisis, but for the purpose of keeping it before the Legislature, that, at a proper time, an expression may be given.

The subject of internal improvements will, I trust, always receive the careful consideration of the Legislature. It is to be hoped, that the various public enterprises will, by the extension of the channels of commercial intercourse, make the markets accessible to all parts of the State. In no branch of the public service has our State so deep an interest, in a pecuniary point of view, as in that of the Board of Public Works. More money has been annually disbursed by the agents in this department of the service, than all others. Hence the interest of the State at home, its character abroad, and the imperious duty of the Legislature, demand an investigation, and strict scrutiny of the fiscal management of those engaged in this division of the public service. If the law defining the duties of the Board of Public Works be inefficient should it not be so amended as to require an exhibition of all the receipts and disbursements, and a complete closure of each of these agents' accounts at the close of every fiscal year; and on failure to comply with such provision, to be discharged from the public service?

Will it not be advisable to require all persons connected with the Board of Public Works, to close up their accounts to a day designated, and in future have all moneys collected for State purposes placed under the care and control of the State Treasurer, and all payments hereafter made, whether for contracts, awards, salaries or fees, paid by the Treasurer on the order of the Auditor, after accounts have been

examined & passed upon by the officers under whose direction the service may have been performed? A prudent husbandry of the resources of the State, an economical administration of the public affairs, a sacred regard to the public credit, and punctuality in the liquidation of the public debt, will, I trust, always distinguish our State government.

May your deliberations be characterized by wisdom and kindness, and crowned with the blessings of Him, without whom, nothing is wise, nothing good. Finally, fellow citizens, I await in hope the issue of your labors.

MORDECAI BARTLEY.

December 3, 1844.



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, O.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1844.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a protracted meeting, commencing on the 25th inst. at the Methodist Protestant Church, in this place.

The great length of the Messages prevents us from giving our readers the usual variety. We shall be enabled, however, to give the Congressional and Legislative news next week.

Col. Benton has introduced in the U. S. Senate, a bill for the annexation of Texas; as has Mr. Ingersoll in the House.

MEXICO.

We can only give the following short synopsis of the news from Mexico, this week. We copy from the Saturday Post:

"It appears that the American Minister to Mexico, Hon. Wilson Shannon, has received such treatment from the Mexican heads of Departments, that he declines to hold any further diplomatic intercourse with the Mexican Government, until advised from Washington. The following is a brief summary of the matter:

"It would appear, that on the 31st ult. Governor Shannon addressed a letter to the Mexican government protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and especially against the manner in which the invasion was to be made. To this the minister of foreign affairs replied—denying the right of the United States or any foreign government to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic. Gov. Shannon, in answer, characterizes the Secretary's letter as being grossly offensive, inasmuch as its charges the United States, its government and people, with falsehood, trickery, intrigue and designs of the most dishonorable character. Gov. Shannon alleges that the note of the Secretary is so gross in its character, so offensive that he could only demand that it be at once withdrawn.

The Mexican minister replies with the utmost warmth. He treats the earlier part of Mr. Shannon's correspondence as being supercilious and offensive, justifies all that he has himself written, protests that the Mexican government has done, and is doing, all that it can to prevent a rupture with the United States, but that affairs have reached such a crisis that it is necessary for his government to speak out plainly before the world. He therefore declines to withdraw the note.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This excellent remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., bids fair to become one of the most popular medicines before the public. Its sale is rapidly increasing; and from the manner our friends and others who have used it, speak in its praise, we can confidently recommend it to the afflicted as the very best remedy they can anywhere obtain for the diseases above enumerated.

Though diseases may be fastened upon us, yet how thankful ought we to be that Providence has placed within our reach the means for their speedy and effectual removal. Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Liver Complaints form by far the most fatal class of diseases known in our land. For the removal of the above diseases, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pronounced by the many thousands who have used it, the best remedy in the world.

Be sure to get Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

For sale by J. A. & G. H. Davenport & Co., Woodsfield and Welsh & Armstrong, Beallsville.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to Benoni Staats, Empson Staats, Elijah Staats, Edith Staats, William Borton and Anne his wife, Jacob Wait, Thomas Laton and Margaret his wife, John Starkey and Lydia his wife, William Wines and Rachel his wife, that a petition was filed against them on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1844, in the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Ohio, by Enoch Staats, and is now pending, wherein the said Enoch Staats demands partition of the following real estate, to wit: The North West quarter of the North West quarter of Section seventeen, in Township No. seven, of Range No. eight; also the East half of the North East quarter of Section seventeen, in the same Township and Range; all in Monroe county, Ohio; and that at the next term of said Court application will be made by the said Enoch Staats, for an order that partition may be made of the said premises; and that the dower estate of Margaret Staats widow of Elijah Staats, dec'd, therein may be assigned.

ENOCH STAATS, By N. HOLLISTER. December 6, 1844.—6w40.

Sale of Delinquent Town Lots.

The following is a list of Town Lots, in the Town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, returned delinquent by James Dunnington, Marshall and Collector of said Town, for the taxes for the year 1843; and for the simple taxer for the year 1844.

Owner's Names.	No.	Part.	Value.	Tax 1843.	Tax 1844.	Total Tax.
Barber Levi	85		37a	29 6	18 5	48 1
same	46		84a	67 2	42	109 2
same	8		65a	52	32 5	84 5
same	48		84a	67 2		67 2
same	105		50a	40		40
Brooks Giles	25 N 1		93	46 5	46 5	93
Guthrie Samuel H.	54		65b	68 2	32 5	100 7
same	99		47b	49 3	23 5	72 8
Gibson John	21		233	116 5	116 5	233
Johnson James	60		37c	11 1	18 5	29 6
same	53		74c	22 2	37	59 2
same	108		37c	11 1	18 5	29 6
Mott H. H.	34		289	144 5	144 5	289
Patterson John	89		65a	52	32 5	84 5
Paul George	3		74	37	37	74
same	86		56	28	28	56
same	9		74	37	37	74
same	80		37	18 5	18 5	37
same	41		93	46 5	46 5	93
same	102		47	23 5	23 5	47
same	59		37	18 5	13 5	37
same	47		74	37	37	74
same	45		93	46 5	46 5	93
same	58		37	18 5	18 5	37
Person David	33		372	186	186	372
same	70		74	37	37	74
same	69		47	23 5	23 5	47
same	23		140	70	70	140
same	71		37	18 5	18 5	37
same	72		19	9 5	9 5	19
Sinclair J. & A.	56		40a	32	20	52
Stuaw Alexander	19		148	74	74	148

a Tax of 1842 included. b Tax of 1841 & 2 included. c Tax of 1842 alone.

RECORDERS OFFICE, WOODSFIELD, November 29, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the several town lots, and parts of lots, contained in the above list, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the taxes charged thereon, will be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, on the second Monday in January next, being the 13th day of said month, by the Town Marshal, unless such taxes be paid before that time.

H. M. BOGGESE, Recorder, Town of Woodsfield.

Wm. F. HUNTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 15, 1844.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 22, 1844.

NOTARY PUBLIC, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

THOMAS WEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. April 19, 1844.

WM. C. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Woodsfield, Monroe co., O. Office opposite the Court House.

March, 15, 1844

JAMES R. MORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Woodsfield, Monroe co., Ohio.

October 7, 1844.

CHEAP BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, UNION STREET, WHEELING, VA.

JOHN J. HASWELL, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Monroe County, that he keeps for sale a very general assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, of the most approved editions and manufacture, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS in general use, from the Primer, to the highest class of Mathematics;—a complete assortment of

MEDICAL BOOKS, including the Text Books of the different Medical Colleges, and of

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, adapted to the wants of almost every religious denomination, embracing several editions of the Holy Bible, Protestant and Catholic Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Campbell and Elice's Debate, with a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works for general or scientific Reading.

MEMORANDUM, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., in common use kept constantly on hand, and

BLANK BOOKS manufactured to any pattern, of the best materials, without delay. A great variety of

Wall Papers and Borders also form an article of stock, which are offered at reduced prices.

N. B. The highest price given for Rags in exchange. Wheeling, July 5, 1844. [19]

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday the 9th day of January, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court-house, in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio; will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Abel Atkinson dec'd. to wit: The North part of the North East quarter of Section 12, in Township 3, of Range 4, bounded as follows: on the South by the lands of Sarsfield Clark, on the west by a quarter section line and the lands of Stephen Atkinson, on the North by a section line, and on the East by said section line supposed to contain sixty acres.—Terms: one half the purchase money in hand, and the balance in 12 months, with interest from date. To be sold subject to the dower estate of Mary Mays.

MARTIN TROY, Adm'r.

December 6, 1844.

STRAY MARE.

Strayed from the enclosures of the subscriber, on or about the 7th of November last, a bright sorrel mare, with a blaze in her forehead, and some white saddle marks, also some white hairs about her head and on her right hip; on her right hind leg is a visible scar from an old cut; said mare is nine or ten years old. Any person who will return said mare to me or give me information where she may be had, shall receive a liberal reward. JONATHAN UPHOLD.

December 6, 1844.—3w40

NEW COUNTY.

There will be a petition presented to the Legislature of Ohio, at their next session, praying for a new County to be formed from Washington, Monroe, Morgan, & Guernsey counties and bounded as follows viz: commencing at the north west corner of township nine, in range ten in Guernsey county, thence east twenty four miles, thence south eighteen miles to the south east corner of township six, in Range seven in Monroe county, thence west six miles, thence south three miles, thence west six miles, to the Morgan county line, thence north three miles to the line between Washington and Morgan counties, thence west six miles, thence north twelve miles to the place of beginning. And said petition will also ask for the county seat to be at Sarahsville in Morgan county; and that township twelve in range eleven, in Muskingum county may be attached to Morgan Co.

Oct. 11.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court house in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Francis Webb, dec'd. to wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section No 17, township No three and range No 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section 17, township 3 and range 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre; also the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section 18, township 3, and range 4, containing 39 acres and 39 hundredths of an acre; also the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section 17 township 3 and range 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre, all in Monroe county, Ohio, and in the Marietta land district, subject to the dower estate of Lavina Brothers, late Lavina Webb. Terms one third in hand, one third in 6 months, one third in 12 months. ISAAC H. GREEN, Adm'r of Francis Webb, dec'd.

November 22, 1844.

Reprint of CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, PUBLISHED at the ALBION office, 3 Barclay street, N. York. The first year of our reprint of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal being about to expire, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say, that it has received a support commensurate with the intrinsic merit of the work, and that its continued republication is therefore established on a firm basis. We shall feel indebted to subscribers who will make the Journal known in their respective neighborhoods, as well as give currency to the annexed terms of publication.

In order to put this work within the reach of all classes of the public, we have determined to issue it at the very low price of one dollar and a half per annum; and also to furnish it to agents at a discount from this price, of thirty-three and a third per cent. And in order to disseminate the publication still more extensively, we have determined to give individuals or companies of individuals who may order five copies the advantages possessed by agents, and to extend to them also the benefit of the discount. A remittance of five dollars, then, provided it be in funds at par in the city of New York, or not more than five per cent. discount, will command five annual copies. The publication is weekly, contains eight pages, and is printed in the quarto form with neat type and on good paper. It is scarcely necessary to state that the low price at which we offer the work, will oblige us to adhere to the cash system without any deviation whatever.

Editors throughout the country inserting this Prospectus four successive weeks, and sending a copy containing it to the Albion office, will be entitled to a free copy for one year.